

**Choose the best correct answer in the following statements**

1. A ..... is the larval stage of a fluke that is covered with cilia and swims about seeking out a snail to serve as an intermediate host.  
a) Cercaria      b) Miracidium.      c) Redia      d) Metacercaria
  
2. A parasite that can live in a free living or parasitic state is described as being.....  
a) Facultative.      b) Accidental.      c) Permanent.      d) Intermediate
  
3. In the life cycle of liver fluke the sheep get infection when they ingest.....  
a) Mirocodia      b) Encysted metacercaria      c) Sporocyst      d) Redia
  
4. Each of the following statements concerning Trichinellosis is correct EXCEPT.....  
a) Trichinellosis is caused by a protozoan that has both a trophozoite and a cyst stage in its life cycle.  
b) Trichinellosis is acquired by eating undercooked pork.  
c) Trichinellosis can be diagnosed by seeing cysts in muscle biopsy specimens.  
d) Eosinophilia is a prominent finding.
  
5. Each of the following parasites passes through the lung during human infection EXCEPT.....  
a) *Strongyloides stercoralis*      b) *Necator americanus*  
c) *Ascaris lumbricoides*      d) *Trichuris trichiura*
  
6. Acute pancreatitis may be caused by.....  
a) *Entorboius vermicularis*      b) *Ancylostoma duodenale*  
c) *Ascaris lumbricoids*      d) *Trichuris trichiura*
  
7. Parasitic infection complicated by rectal prolapsed is.....  
a) *Strongyloidiasis*      b) *Trichuriasis*  
c) *Ancylostomiasis*      d) *Ascariasis*



**17. Which of the following is NOT true regarding *Wuchereria bancrofti*....**

- a) It is associated with tropical pulmonary eosinophilia
- b) Humans get infected when bitten by the infected arthropod
- c) *Wuchereria bancrofti* microfilaria is of diurnal periodicity
- d) It is one of filarial nematodes that use humans as their definitive hosts

**18. What parasite/s has a blood-lung phase in the life cycle.....**

- a) *Ascaris lumbricoides*
- b) *Enterobius vermicularis*
- c) *Strongyloides stercoralis*
- d) Both a and c

**19. The parasite which transmitted by autoinfection is .....**

- a) *Trichuris trichiura*
- b) *Ancylostoma duodenale*
- c) *Strongyloides stercoralis*
- d) *Ascaris lumbricoides*

**20. Intestinal obstruction may be caused by.....**

- a) *Entorboius vermicularis*
- b) *Ancylostoma duodenale*
- c) *Ascaris lumbricoids*
- d) *Trichuris trichiura*

**21. The infective stage of *Trichuris trichiura* is .....**

- a) L3
- b) Rhabditiform larvae
- c) Cercaria
- d) Embryonated egg

**22. We can use molluscicides to kill the intermediate host of....**

- a) *Wuchereria bancrofti*
- b) *S. haematobium*
- c) *F. hepatica*
- d) Both b and c

**23. Skin penetration is associated with infection caused by ....**

- a) *S. mansoni*
- b) *Ancylostoma duodenale*
- c) *F. hepatica*
- d) Both a and b

**24. The parasite that causes inflammation in the walls of the lymphatic vessels is...**

- a) *H. heterophyes*
- b) *S. mansoni*
- c) *Wuchereria bancrofti*
- d) *Trichinella spiralis*

**25. Katayama fever develops from infection with.....**

- a) *S. mansoni*
- b) *H. heterophyes*
- c) Pinworm
- d) *F. hepatica*

**26. The reservoir host of *Heterophyes heterophyes* infection is.....**

- a) Cats
- b) Dogs
- c) Birds.
- d) All of them

**27. Infective stage of *Heterophyes Heterophyes* is:**

- a) Egg
- b) Encysted metacercaria on grass
- c) Encysted metacercaria in fish muscle
- d) Non of the above

**28. The term describes the host harboring asexually mature forms of the parasite is...**

- a) Vector
- b) Intermediate host
- c) Definitive host
- d) Transport host

**29. The parasite which produces group infection is.....**

- a) *Enterobius vermicularis*
- b) *S. mansoni*
- c) *Ancylostoma duodenale*
- d) *Ascaris lumbricoides*

**30. Regarding *Hymenolepis nana* all the following are true EXCEPT....**

- a) Has only indirect life cycle
- b) Called dwarf tape worm
- c) Can be transmitted by autoinfection
- c) Common in children

**31. Cysticercosis is caused by ingestion of.....**

- a) *Taenia solium* egg
- b) Cyclops containing proceroid.
- c) *Cysticercus cellulosae*
- d) *Cysticercus bovis*.

**32. The definitive host of *Echinococcus granulosus* is.....**

- b) Fish eating animals
- b) Herbivorous animals
- c) Man
- d) Dog

**33. All of the following parasite has an intermediate host EXCEPT.....**

- a) *Echinococcus multicularis*.
- b) *Hymenolepis nana*.
- c) *Ascaris lumbricoides*
- d) *Taenia solium*.

**34. Which of the following statements is correct?**

- a) The adult worms of the genus *Taenia* all have a hooked rostellum
- b) Humans is the definitive hosts of *Taenia saginata* but not intermediate hosts
- c) Humans become infected with *Taenia saginata* through faecal-oral contamination
- d) The larvae of tapeworms of the genus *Taenia* usually have two intermediate hosts: an insect and a mammal.

**35. Trichinellosis in humans results from.....**

- a) Ingestion of pork containing encysted larvae
- b) Ingestion of eggs
- c) Ingestion of pork containing cysticerci
- d) Penetration of larvae through the skin

**36. The stage of *Wuchereria bancrofti* that is ingested by the mosquito is.....**

- a) L2
- b) Microfilaria
- c) L3
- d) L1

**37. Which of the following statements about *Echinococcus multilocularis* is correct?**

- a) Humans become infected by eating meat containing the larval stage.
- b) Cysts developing in the lungs are referred to as alveolar multilocular.
- c) The parasite is most common in countries with a hot dry climate.
- d) The adult worms are usually found in the small intestine of cats and other felids.

**38. Beef is the intermediate host of:**

- a) *Taenia saginata* infection
- b) *Taenia solium* infection
- c) *Hymenolepis nana* infection
- d) *Echinococcus multilocularis*

**39. Lateral uterine branches in gravid proglottid are counted for diagnosis of infection cause by.....**

- a) *Echinococcus granulosus*.
- b) *Taenia solium*
- c) *Hymenolepis diminuta*
- d) *Hymenolepis nana*.

**40. Ascaris is called as.....**

- a) Segmented worm
- b) Crustacean
- c) Giant roundworm
- d) Insects reptiles

**41. CT and MRI usually help in the diagnosis of the infection caused by....**

- a) *Wuchereria bancrofti*
- b) *Hymenolepis nana*
- c) *Hymenolepis diminuta*
- d) *Echinococcus granulosus*

**Complete the following statements:**

- 1- Cysticercosis is .....
- 2- Definitive host of *T. saginata* is ....., while its intermediate host is .....
- 4-Hydatidosis is .....
- 5-..... can be used in treatment of scabies and louse.
- 6-The larval form of *Taenia solium* is called.....
- 7-The definitive host of *Echinococcus granulosus* is.....
- 8-The parasite that causes inflammation in the walls of the lymphatic vessels is.....
- 9-The nematode which causes intestinal obstruction is.....
- 10-.....is a nematode infection in which muscle biopsy is considered as an important diagnostic value.
- 11- The most commonly involved organ in Hydatid disease is the.....
- 12-.....are primarily responsible for maintaining the endemicity of trichinellosis infection.
- 13- Adult worms of .....may pass through the mouth or nose.
- 14- The parasite that is associated with tropical pulmonary eosinophilia is .....
- 15- Casoni test is used for diagnosis of.....
- 16- The egg of *Taenia saginata* can be differentiated from that of *Taenia solium* by staining with.....
- 17- In order to kill the intermediate host of *fasciola hepatica*, we should use.....
- 18-The trematode which contains two intermediate hosts is .... and can be treated by.....
- 19-A type of *fasciola hepatica* infection in which the worm settles in the pharynx is known as.....

